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FACTS on OREGON TURKEY PRODUCTION

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BY HENRY W. BRADFORD

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE
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Farmer Cooperative Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Joseph G. Knapp, Administrator

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts research studies and service activities of assistance to farmers in connection with cooperatives engaged in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, and supplying business services. The work of the Service relates to problems of management, organization, policies, financing, merchandising, quality, costs, efficiency, and membership.

The Service publishes the results of such studies; confers and advises with officials of farmer cooperatives; and works with educational agencies, cooperatives, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

CONTENTS

Page

Production trends 1

  Turkeys 1

    Surplus and deficit areas 3

  Other poultry and eggs 3

Factors affecting production 4

  Turkey and feed prices 4

  Turkey-feed price ratio 5

  Price trends 6

Summary 6

Appendix 7

FACTS ON OREGON TURKEY PRODUCTION

By

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This report is directed to turkey producers primarily in Oregon but also to those in California and Washington.

Its purpose is to help these turkey growers plan their production and marketing programs by pointing out some important trends in turkey production, in other poultry and eggs, in prices received by producers, and in prices paid for feed.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

Trends in the production of a crop or product in an area usually show the relative profitability of producing that commodity. Declining production may indicate the need for lowering production costs, for more efficient and effective marketing, or both.

Turkeys

Oregon is among the 10 leading States in turkey production. In 1954 it ranked ninth with 32 million pounds. As large as this production is, it is only one-sixth that of California, the leading State, and one-fourth that of Minnesota. Probably more important than its present status is Oregon's trend in production in relation to that of other areas.

Turkey production in Oregon has not changed substantially from the 1940-44 average, except in 1945 when it had a peak production of 57 million pounds, an increase of 59 percent over 1940-44 (table 1 and fig. 1) 1/ During the past 5 years, 1950-54, production averaged only 9 percent above the 1940-44 period 10 years earlier.

In the meanwhile turkey production in the United States more than doubled from the 1940-44 average to 1954. Washington's production followed the downward pattern of Oregon, but it was only 4 percent less in 1954 than the 1940-44 average. During this period

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NOTE: This report was prepared and issued at the request of the board of directors, Oregon Turkey Growers, Salem, Oregon, following advisory assistance given by Farmer Cooperative Service.

1/ See Appendix for all tables and figures.

California increased its production substantially, from 68 million to 191 million pounds, or nearly three times as much.

Figure 2 compares production changes in the heavier producing States and geographic divisions with changes in the United States as a whole.

In this chart the zero line represents United States production as the base to show changes or deviations from it in the State trends. The chart is divided into four parts. Part A shows the trends in the three Pacific Coast States and Utah; Part B, in selected Central States; Part C, in selected Atlantic States; and Part D, by geographic divisions.

Part A shows the production pattern in Oregon followed that of the United States from 1940 to 1946. Since then United States production has increased considerably faster percentagewise than that in Oregon. By 1954, the United States growth was 118 percent more than Oregon's, using 1940-44 as the base period (table 1).

Part B shows that the rate of increase in production in five of the Central States was more rapid than that of the United States. Indiana and Wisconsin had the greatest relative increases in this area. In the Southwest, Texas production lagged behind that of the United States.

States having the largest relative growth recently are located in the Atlantic region (Part C). South Carolina's production, on a 3-year average, increased nearly 5 times faster than that of the United States; that of West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, about 3 times. Production in Pennsylvania followed closely that of the United States.

Part D of Figure 2 compares production trends by geographic divisions with those of the United States. As already noted, the South Atlantic region stands out as the area having the fastest growth. Production in this area in 1954 was 5 times as great as in 1940-44.

The three regions showing the fastest growth are in the eastern part of the United States. These regions (South Atlantic, North Atlantic, and East North Central) produced 22 percent of the Nation's turkeys during the 5-year period, 1940-44. In 1954 they produced 37 percent of the total. Relatively, production has slipped in the South Central, Mountain, and West North Central regions. In the Pacific area it has been slightly above that of the United States due to the large increases in California.

Production figures used to calculate trend lines shown in Figure 2 are given in tables 1 to 4. Pounds of turkeys instead of number of head produced are used for the tables and charts in this report because they give a more accurate picture of the actual volume of production. Wide differences exist in the average weight of birds raised in different states and areas.

Surplus and Deficit Areas

The three Pacific Coast States have been and still are heavy surplus producers of turkeys (fig.3). Oregon leads the other two Pacific Coast States in the per capita surplus. A graphic picture of surpluses and deficits by each State in 1953 is given in Figure 4. This map shows that, with a few exceptions, the important surpluses are west of the Mississippi River, particularly in California, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, and Utah, and that the deficit areas are east of the Mississippi. In 1953 the 22 States west of the Mississippi had a total surplus of 217.3 million pounds. Only 10 percent of this came from Oregon with 53 percent from the 3 Pacific Coast States combined.

Other Poultry and Eggs

Production trends and prices for all poultry products -- turkeys, fryers, farm chickens, and eggs -- have an impact on the business of turkey growers.

From the period 1940-44 to 1954, turkey production declined 11 percent in Oregon and 4 percent in Washington but nearly tripled in California (table 1).

Fryer production in 1954 was about 5 times as great in each Pacific Coast State and 4 times as great in the United States as in 1944 (table 8).

The number of farm chickens sold during this period, however, declined 37 percent in Oregon, 29 percent in Washington, 11 percent in California, and 41 percent for the Nation (table 9).

Oregon and California showed increases of 10 and 89 percent respectively in egg production, but Washington had a 5 percent decrease, during the 11-year period from 1944-54 (table 10).

With these changes in production, the surplus and deficit situation for each of three poultry products for the most recent year, 1954, was as follows (fryers and farm chickens are combined for this purpose):

State	Turkeys	All chickens 1/	Cases of eggs 1/
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Thousands
Oregon	16	- 16	- 283
Washington	1	- 19	- 528
California	78	- 125	- 1,172

1/ Minus sign (-) indicates a shortage.
Source of data: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Turkey production in Oregon in 1954 exceeded consumption by 16 million pounds. On the other hand, chicken consumption was 16 million pounds and egg consumption 283,000 cases more than the volumes produced.

FACTORS AFFECTING PRODUCTION

In the past two decades few agricultural enterprises have expanded as rapidly as has the turkey industry. Changes or shifts probably have affected producers in Oregon more adversely than those in most other areas.

Turkey and Feed Prices

Both prices received for turkeys and prices paid for feed have caused Oregon producers some problems. For the past three years prices received by turkey producers have been lower than those of any other State in the Nation. More important than Oregon's relative price standing at present may be its price trend. Figure 5 and table 5 show that turkey prices in Oregon in the 9 years prior to 1944 about equalled those of the United States. In the early 1930's they exceeded the United States figures by an average of 1 to 2 cents a pound. During the past 9 years, 1946 through 1954, however, prices in Oregon declined rapidly and averaged 3.7 cents a pound below United States prices.

Prices in Washington, California, and Oregon remained fairly close together from 1939 to 1945. Since 1945 Oregon prices have drifted an additional cent a pound below those of the other two Pacific Coast States. For example, prices and differences in prices during these two periods averaged as follows:

State	Average prices		Amount by which Oregon's prices were below other two States	
	1939-45	1946-54	1939-45	1946-54
	Cents per pound			
California	25.9	33.5	.3	1.5
Washington	26.1	33.4	.5	1.4
Oregon	25.6	32.0	-	-

Compared with the United States, feed prices in Oregon in 1954 were 12 percent higher while prices received for turkeys averaged 13 percent lower (fig. 6). 2/ Similar adverse trends existed for

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2/ Poultry ration costs or feed prices are the average prices paid by farmers for commercial poultry feeds; home-grown feeds are valued at current prices received by farmers for grain.

California, Washington, and Utah but not to the same extent as in Oregon.

In addition to these four western States, figure 6 shows turkey and feed price trends for four other heavy turkey-producing States -- Texas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In each of these four States the trends of turkey prices and feed prices have been fairly parallel. Thus the relative position of these States with regard to feed costs and prices of turkeys was as favorable in 1954 as in earlier years -- at least as far back as 1941.

Feed efficiency should be considered when making comparisons of feed costs and turkey prices covering a period of several years. In recent years feed efficiency has improved for several reasons: (1) better balancing of ingredients, (2) addition of certain antibiotics, (3) better feeding practices, and (4) improved breeds of turkeys for better feed conversion. Each of these improvements helps also to reduce mortality, which in turn lowers production costs. In addition, many growers in the Pacific States supplement their incomes by producing turkey hatching eggs and hatching and selling poults.

Figures representing feed and turkey price trends do not take these increased efficiency factors into account. Consequently, turkey growers have been in a more favorable position in recent years than the two price trends alone suggest. This also applies when considering trends in the turkey-feed price ratios discussed in the next section. However, this overall increase in feed efficiency does not materially affect the relationships existing between States or regions with regard to the turkey-feed price ratio.

Turkey-Feed Price Ratio

Figure 7 gives another comparison of feed and turkey prices by the turkey-feed price ratios (pounds of poultry ration that can be bought with the price of 1 pound of turkey). These data are listed in table 7 for 5 selected States and the United States.

The chart shows deviations from the United States feed-price ratios. Ratios for Oregon, Washington, and California were about equal to those of the United States during the early 1940's. Since then they have swung downward one or two points below the United States figure.

In contrast, the feed-price ratios for Minnesota and Pennsylvania not only have been relatively more favorable than those of the Pacific States over the years, but swung slightly upward over the period 1941-54. In 1954, Minnesota's ratio (8.9) exceeded Oregon's (6.1) by 2.8 points.This means a grower in Minnesota could buy 42 pounds of feed more than one in Oregon from the sales value of a 15-pound turkey. It means, in short, that the Oregon producer must either cut his production costs or increase his net turkey prices, or do both in some degree, if he is to compete with the Minnesota grower in the outside markets on his surplus production. Even if growers in Oregon produced birds as cheaply as those in the Midwest, they would still have a transportation disadvantage when selling in eastern markets.

Price Trends

Prices received by Oregon producers for turkeys, farm chickens, and fryers have been considerably lower than those obtained by Washington and California growers (fig. 8). On the other hand, egg prices in 1953 and 1954 exceeded those of Washington and California and ranged between them in prior years.

Turkey prices in Oregon have been consistently below those of the other two States. All three Pacific States are well below the United States average.

Mostly because of the deficit supply situation and higher production cost for all chickens, fryer prices in the Pacific States averaged somewhat above those of the United States. Fryer prices in Oregon were about equal to or higher than those in Washington and California until 1949. Since then, they have been 2 to 4 percent lower than those of the two neighbor States.

Farm chicken prices in Oregon about equalled Washington's until 1950. By 1954 they had dropped 6 percent below Washington's. They were considerably below California's prices during the 11-year period, 1944 through 1954.

The egg-price position of Oregon is considerably more favorable than that of the three other poultry items. It exceeded Washington's average price in 1954 by 2 percent and was also materially above that in California. Deficit supplies of eggs in each of the three States largely accounted for their relatively high prices. Average prices in each of these States were from 14 to 20 percent above the United States figures from 1944 to 1954.

SUMMARY

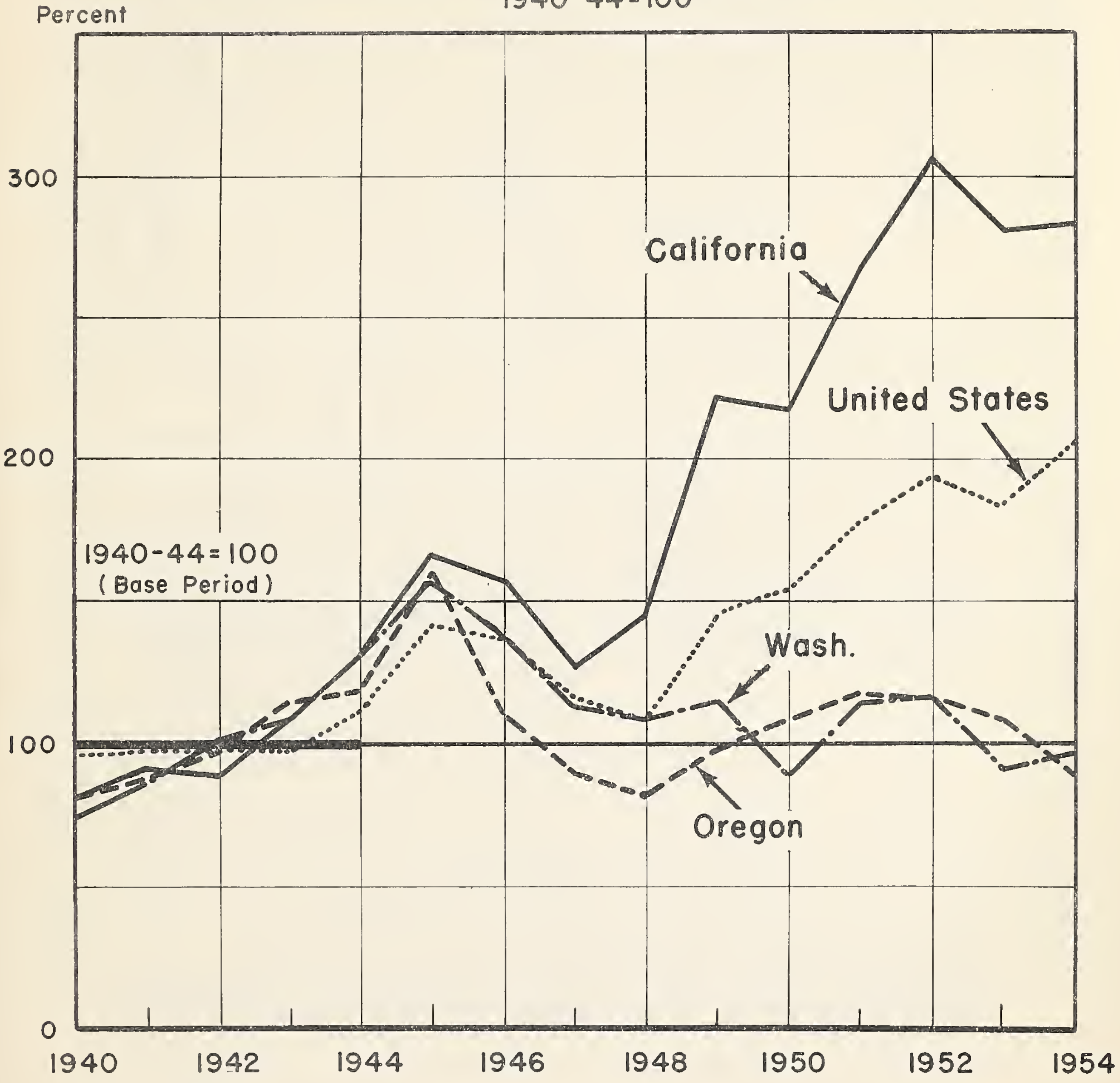
In summary, this report points out briefly some of the relationships of turkey production, turkey prices, poultry prices, and feed prices particularly for Oregon and the other two Pacific States. Some of these relationships show problems for the producers in the area. To help correct them and for other potential advantages, producers might consider directing greater efforts toward increased joint action and more progressive programs -- those that will help lower costs of feed and other farm supplies and those that will help increase sales returns through more efficient processing and less costly and more effective selling.

APPENDIX

Figure 1

TREND IN POUNDS OF TURKEYS PRODUCED, PACIFIC COAST STATES AND U.S., 1940-54

1940-44=100



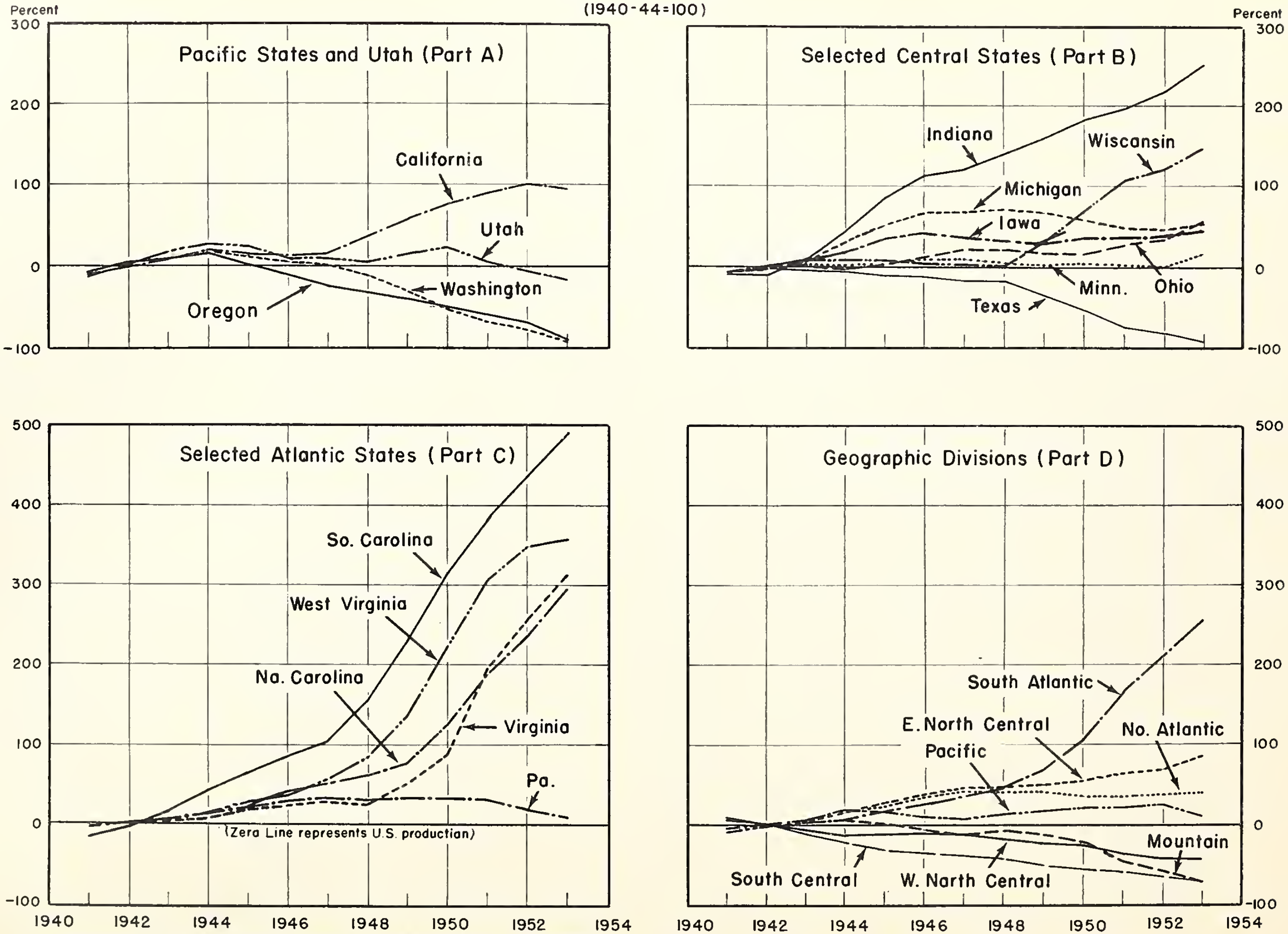
Source: Table 1

Figure 2

TRENDS IN INDEX NUMBERS (1940-44=100) OF POUNDS OF TURKEYS PRODUCED: DEVIATIONS FROM U.S., BY SELECTED STATES AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, 1940-54[1]

(3 Year Moving Average)

(1940-44=100)



[1] Calculated on a 3-year moving average. Zero line represents U.S. production.

Source: Based on figures in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Figure 3

PER CAPITA TURKEY PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND SURPLUS, OREGON AND PACIFIC STATES, SPECIFIED YEARS, 1930-53

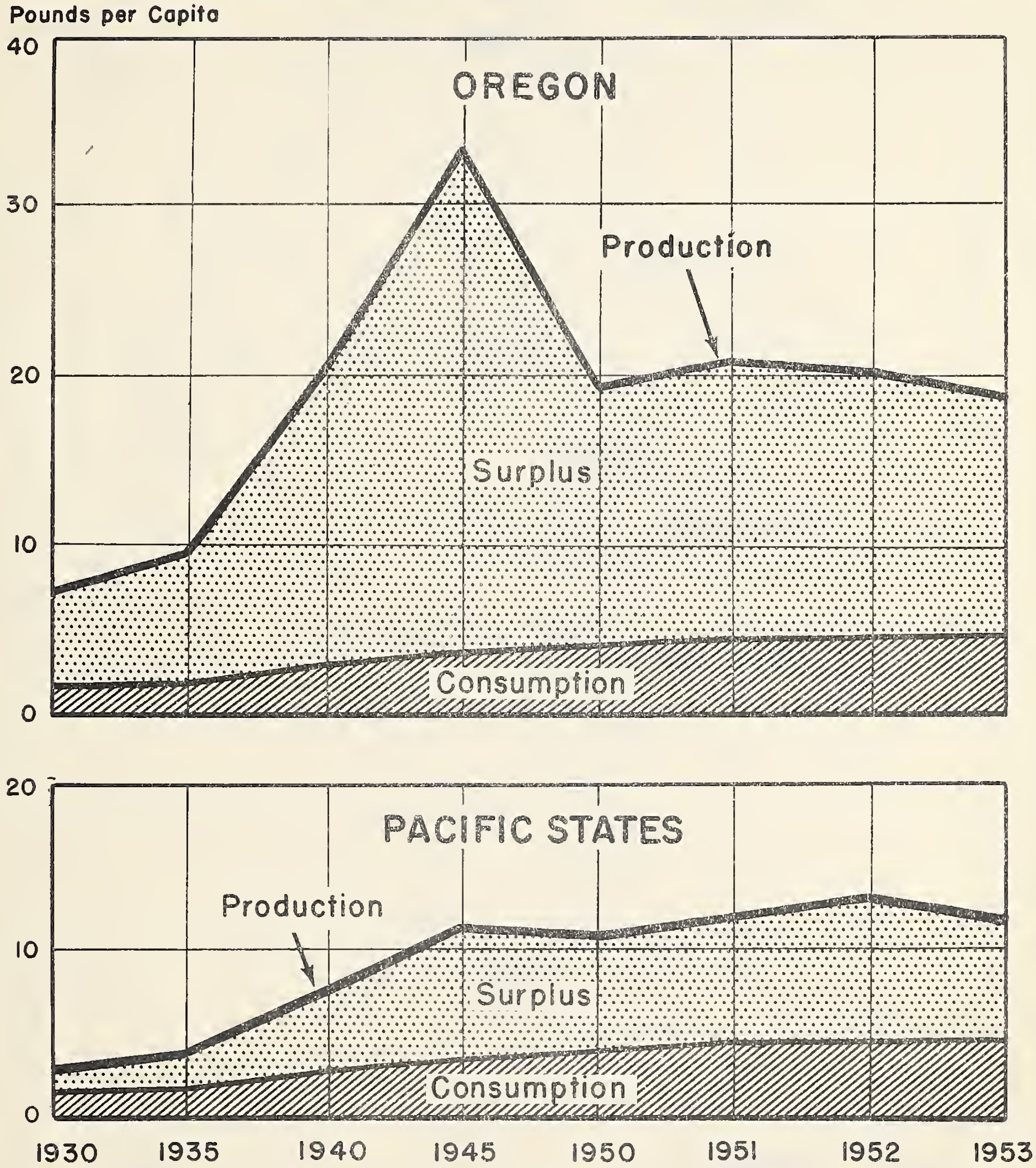
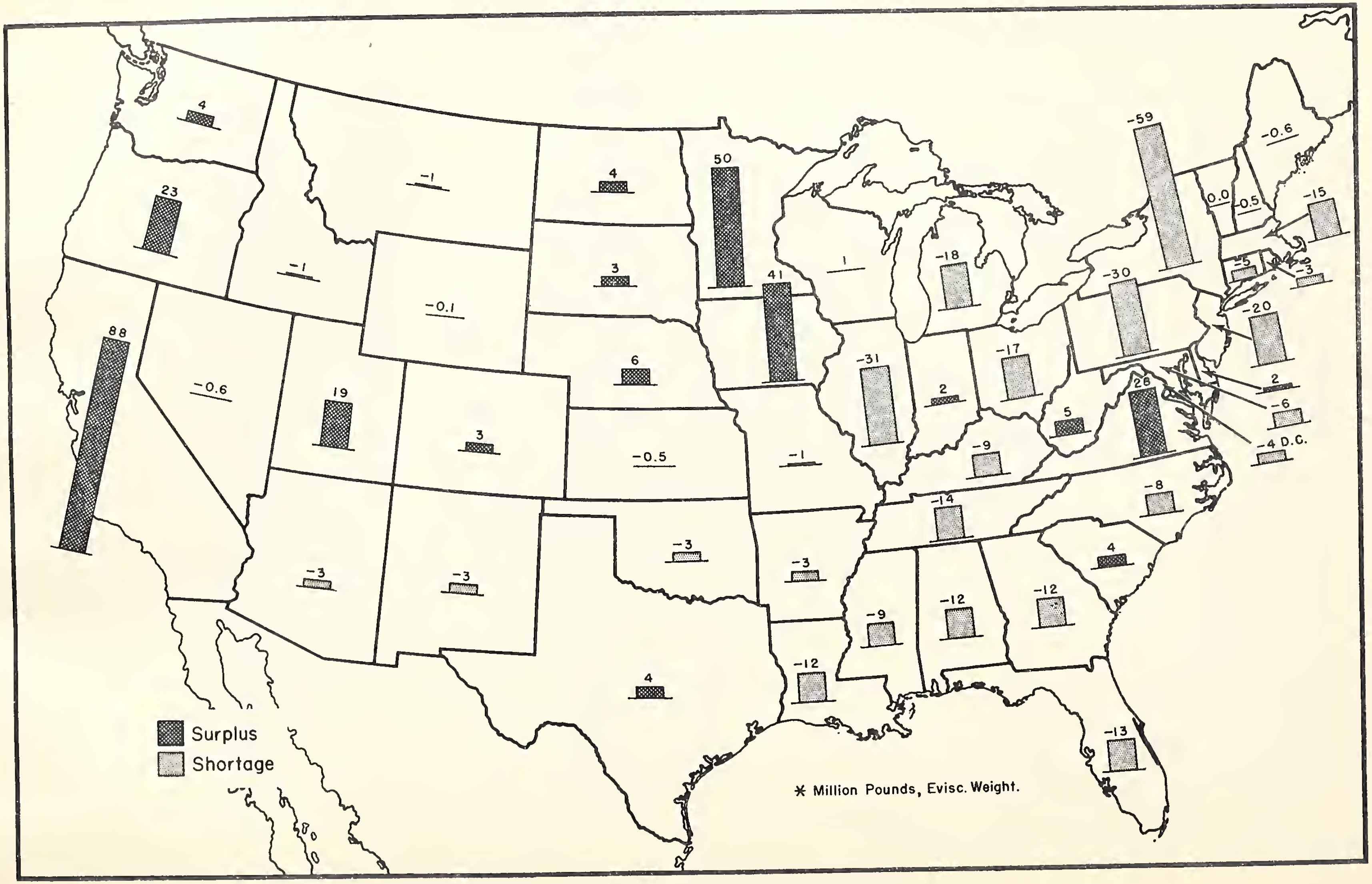


Figure 4

SURPLUSES AND SHORTAGES OF TURKEY PRODUCTION, BY STATES, 1953*

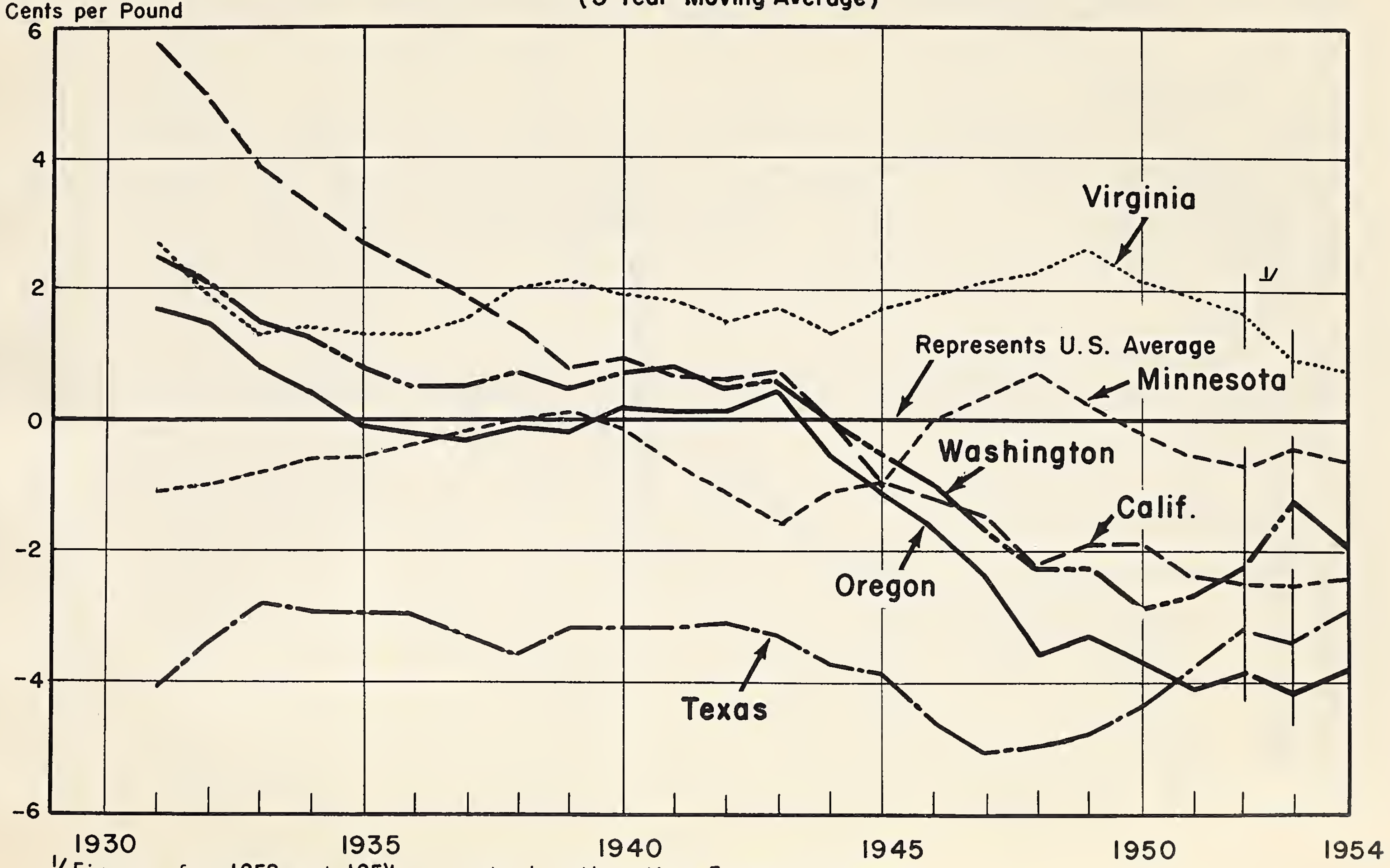


* Million Pounds, Evisc. Weight.

Figure 5

TURKEY PRICES TO PRODUCERS: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EACH SELECTED STATE AND U.S., 1929-54

(5 Year Moving Average)

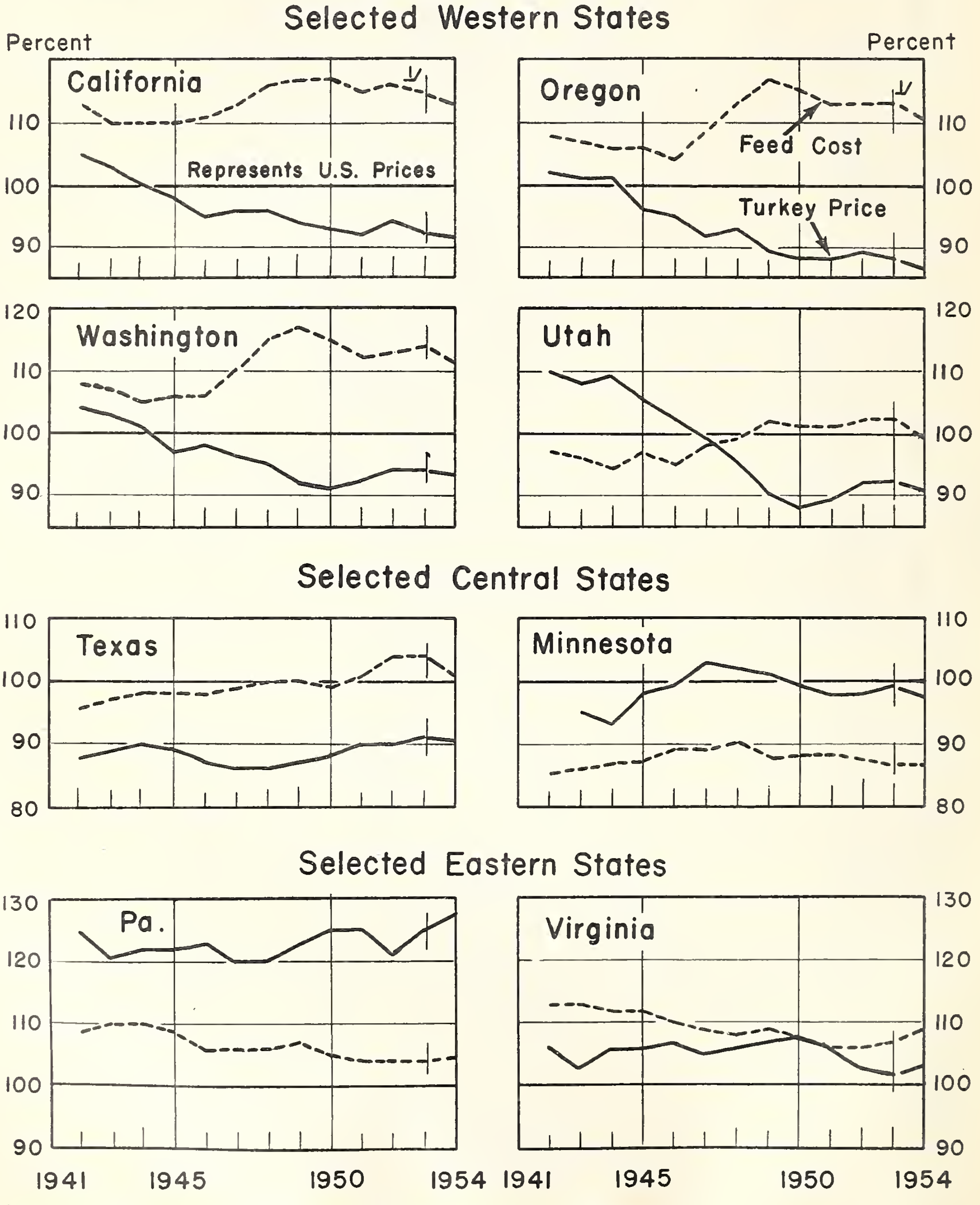


1/ Figures for 1953 and 1954 are actual rather than 5-year averages.
Source: Table 5

Figure 6

RELATION OF TURKEY AND FEED PRICES OF 8 HEAVY PRODUCING STATES TO U.S., 1941-54

(3 Year Moving Average)

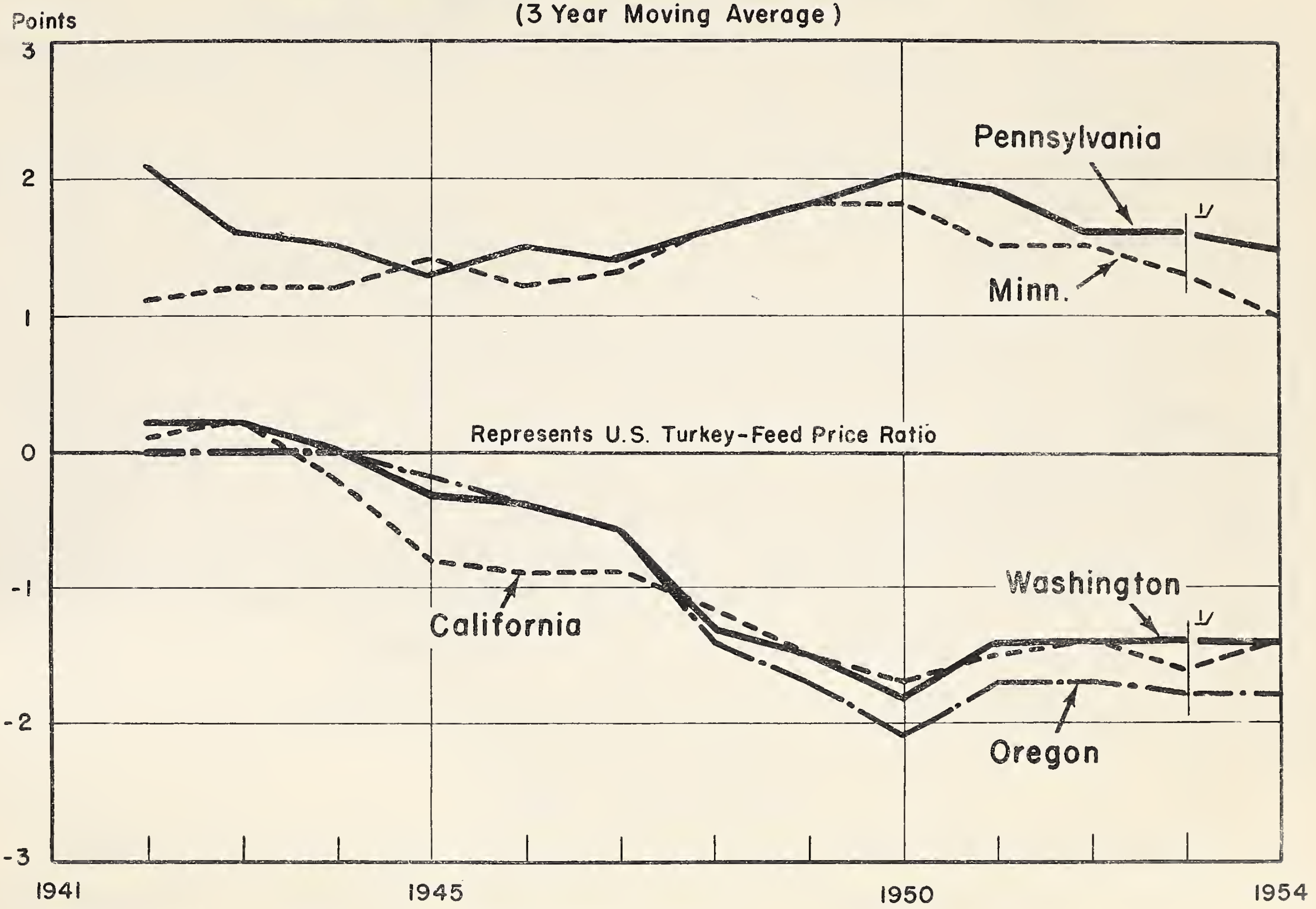


1/ 1954 Figures are actual rather than 3-year averages.
Source: Based on figures in Tables 5 and 6.

Figure 7

TURKEY FEED PRICE RATIOS OF SELECTED STATES: DEVIATIONS FROM U.S., 1941-54

(3 Year Moving Average)

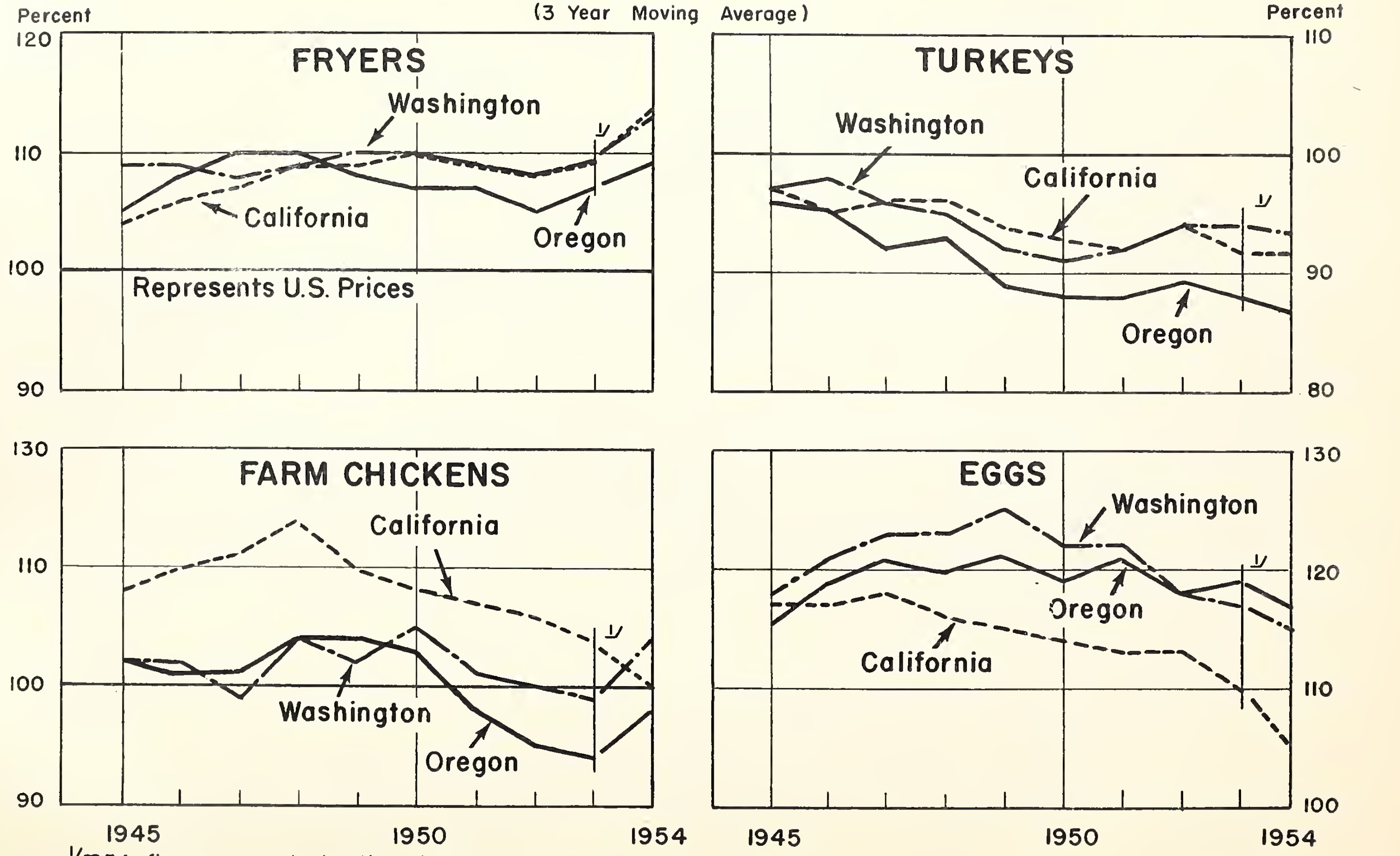


1/1954 Figures are actual rather than 3-year averages.
Source: Table 7

Figure 8

RELATION OF PRICES RECEIVED BY GROWERS FOR SELECTED PRODUCTS IN THE PACIFIC STATES AS PERCENTAGE OF U.S., 1944-54

(3 Year Moving Average)



[1] 1954 figures are actual rather than 3-Year Averages.

Source: Based on figures in tables 5, 8, 9 and 10.

Table 1. -- Pounds of turkeys produced in Oregon, Washington, California, and the United States, 1940-54

Year	Pounds produced 1/			
	Oregon	Washington	California	United States
	Thousand pounds			
1940	28,900	14,543	55,778	501,916
1941	31,286	16,882	61,706	512,074
1942	34,855	19,522	60,199	521,534
1943	40,786	20,786	72,577	509,215
1944	42,007	24,826	88,773	584,010
1940-44 avg.	35,567	19,312	67,807	525,750
1945	56,672	30,235	109,544	740,462
1946	39,324	26,439	106,855	714,450
1947	31,889	22,335	86,540	610,737
1948	29,851	21,462	98,859	573,918
1949	36,985	20,800	150,404	769,351
1950	38,494	17,229	148,149	807,110
1951	43,355	22,061	181,844	935,412
1952	41,108	22,307	207,271	1,021,941
1953	38,493	17,532	190,356	966,718
1954 2/	31,608	18,470	191,444	1,090,886
	Percentage of 1940-44 average			
1940	81	75	82	96
1941	88	87	91	97
1942	98	101	89	99
1943	115	108	107	97
1944	118	129	131	111
1940-44 avg.	100	100	100	100
1945	159	157	162	141
1946	111	137	158	136
1947	90	116	128	116
1948	84	111	146	109
1949	104	108	222	146
1950	108	89	218	154
1951	122	114	268	178
1952	116	116	306	194
1953	108	91	281	184
1954 2/.....	89	96	282	207

1/ Live weight basis.

2/ Subject to revision.

Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 2.--Pounds of live turkeys produced by regions for selected period and years, 1940-54

Period or year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Mountain	Pacific	United States
				Thousand pounds				
1940-44 avg.	35,228	45,998	161,264	34,944	78,262	47,369	122,685	525,750
1945........	59,279	76,870	201,434	53,512	83,614	69,302	196,451	740,462
1946........	58,694	80,064	210,665	58,289	75,032	59,088	172,618	714,450
1947........	55,804	74,971	174,826	50,918	64,120	49,334	140,764	610,737
1948........	56,009	71,871	144,526	53,113	51,704	46,523	150,172	573,918
1949........	63,289	87,564	192,031	74,501	73,100	70,677	208,189	769,351
1950........	67,506	98,484	209,023	86,685	81,158	60,382	203,872	807,110
1951........	74,447	110,152	229,071	116,619	91,386	66,477	247,260	935,412
1952........	81,776	121,498	233,665	154,738	101,933	57,645	270,686	1,021,941
1953........	78,705	119,846	229,801	143,674	93,098	55,213	246,381	966,718
1954 1/.....	85,981	145,068	278,588	173,135	101,246	65,346	241,522	1,090,886
				Percentage of total				
1940-44 avg.	6.7	8.8	30.7	6.6	14.9	9.0	23.3	100.0
1945........	8.0	10.4	27.2	7.2	11.3	9.4	26.5	100.0
1946........	8.2	11.2	29.5	8.1	10.5	8.3	24.2	100.0
1947........	9.1	12.3	28.6	8.3	10.5	8.1	23.1	100.0
1948........	9.8	12.5	25.2	9.2	9.0	8.1	26.2	100.0
1949........	8.2	11.4	25.0	9.7	9.5	9.2	27.0	100.0
1950........	8.4	12.2	25.9	10.7	10.1	7.5	25.2	100.0
1951........	7.9	11.8	24.5	12.5	9.8	7.1	26.4	100.0
1952........	8.0	11.9	22.9	15.1	10.0	5.6	26.5	100.0
1953........	8.1	12.4	23.8	14.9	9.6	5.7	25.5	100.0
1954 1/.....	7.9	13.3	25.5	15.9	9.3	6.0	22.1	100.0

1/ Subject to revision.

Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 3. — Pounds of live turkeys produced by selected states, for indicated period and years, 1940-54

Period or year	Ohio	Indiana	Michigan	Wisconsin	Minnesota	Iowa	Texas	Utah
					Thousand pounds			
1940-44 avg.	13,720	7,084	7,761	7,731	48,264	30,959	56,141	20,460
1945	18,695	15,247	15,039	12,419	68,095	51,587	59,454	37,388
1946	19,510	16,706	14,262	12,718	71,058	58,917	51,905	30,400
1947	20,537	14,691	13,260	10,230	62,763	46,713	44,388	25,964
1948	17,938	14,893	12,728	11,457	52,326	36,035	34,304	26,999
1949	21,261	20,017	15,290	15,744	70,272	53,620	47,746	44,575
1950	24,084	23,175	16,107	18,740	78,584	59,529	51,171	34,589
1951	27,368	26,205	17,208	21,888	86,156	64,240	55,134	41,253
1952	31,620	29,568	18,346	24,534	92,311	71,467	63,979	34,458
1953	31,260	29,802	18,236	24,169	90,418	69,288	54,366	33,082
1954 1/	40,592	34,987	21,316	30,082	121,879	81,388	55,311	40,938
					Percentage of 1940-44 Avg.			
1940-44 avg.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1945	136	215	194	161	141	167	106	183
1946	142	236	184	165	147	190	92	149
1947	150	207	171	132	130	151	79	127
1948	131	210	164	148	108	116	61	132
1949	155	283	197	204	146	173	85	218
1950	176	327	208	242	163	192	91	169
1951	199	370	222	283	179	207	98	202
1952	230	417	236	317	191	231	114	168
1953	228	421	235	313	187	224	97	162
1954 1/	296	494	275	389	253	263	99	200

1/ Subject to revision.

Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 4. -- Pounds of live turkeys produced by selected Atlantic States for indicated period and years, 1940-54

Period or year	Pennsylvania	Virginia	West Virginia	North Carolina	South Carolina
			Thousand pounds		
1940-44 avg. ..	14,771	13,180	3,860	3,705	3,058
1945	25,431	20,203	6,525	5,826	6,658
1946	26,454	23,003	6,857	6,922	7,004
1947	24,049	18,848	6,004	6,242	6,020
1948	24,111	19,800	7,389	6,050	7,497
1949	27,169	26,546	10,676	8,277	12,195
1950	29,110	32,461	13,629	9,302	13,788
1951	31,458	42,068	20,051	13,807	17,448
1952	31,277	71,263	22,127	17,373	19,990
1953	28,059	60,273	19,493	15,810	19,757
1954 1/	31,806	68,548	22,255	21,726	23,580
			Percentage of 1940-44 avg.		
1940-44 avg. .	100	100	100	100	100
1945	172	153	169	157	218
1946	179	175	178	187	229
1947	163	143	156	168	197
1948	163	150	191	163	245
1949	184	201	277	223	399
1950	197	246	353	251	451
1951	213	319	519	373	571
1952	212	541	573	469	654
1953	190	457	505	427	646
1954 1/.......	215	520	577	586	771

1/ Subject to revision.

Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 5.--Turkeys: Annual average price per pound (Live weight) received by farmers, selected states and the U. S., 1929-54

Year	Oregon	Wash.	Calif.	Utah	Pa.	Minn.	Virginia	Texas	U. S.
	Cents per pound								
1929	25.1	27.2	31.1	25.8	40.5	23.4	29.6	18.9	24.5
1930	22.3	22.7	27.6	22.3	29.9	18.4	22.8	15.7	20.2
1931	22.1	21.5	26.0	20.3	28.2	17.4	20.9	15.8	19.3
1932	14.2	16.2	17.6	14.2	21.7	12.9	14.8	8.9	12.8
1933	13.0	13.3	15.3	12.4	18.3	10.9	13.6	8.7	11.6
1934	14.9	15.8	17.6	14.8	20.2	14.6	16.2	13.0	15.1
1935	18.9	19.6	21.7	20.0	25.4	19.2	20.1	18.3	20.1
1936	16.3	17.0	19.4	17.4	23.8	14.4	17.4	11.1	15.6
1937	17.0	18.9	20.1	18.8	25.8	18.6	19.6	14.2	18.1
1938	18.4	17.7	19.1	17.7	24.6	17.5	19.4	14.6	17.5
1939	15.1	16.4	16.2	17.3	24.1	16.2	17.9	12.1	15.7
1940	14.6	15.5	14.1	17.4	22.7	15.5	17.7	12.2	15.2
1941	20.2	20.2	20.9	22.8	26.8	19.1	22.3	17.3	19.9
1942	28.5	29.5	30.0	28.5	32.5	27.0	28.0	23.5	27.5
1943	33.1	33.5	33.5	36.6	40.3	29.6	34.0	29.8	32.7
1944	33.2	33.2	33.7	36.5	41.4	32.5	34.8	30.8	33.9
1945	34.7	34.2	32.9	36.3	40.6	31.5	37.1	30.0	33.7
1946	31.5	33.8	33.8	36.0	45.3	37.9	36.7	31.5	36.3
1947	34.8	36.1	34.2	36.0	45.0	36.7	39.1	31.5	36.5
1948	44.4	45.0	46.7	45.7	53.1	48.5	48.9	40.0	46.8
1949	31.0	31.3	33.3	31.0	43.7	35.4	37.2	30.2	35.2
1950	27.9	29.7	28.5	27.8	42.9	32.5	36.8	29.5	32.8
1951	34.1	35.0	36.7	34.4	45.2	36.6	39.7	33.3	37.4
1952	29.7	30.5	31.0	30.0	41.7	31.9	33.8	30.6	33.6
1953	29.5	32.4	31.1	31.5	40.3	33.2	34.6	30.2	33.6
1954 1/	25.0	26.9	26.4	26.0	36.9	28.2	29.6	26.0	28.8

1/ Subject to revision.
Source: Compiled from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 6.. -- November 15 poultry ration prices per cwt. by selected states and the U. S., 1940-54 1/

Year	Oregon	Wash.	Calif.	Utah	Texas	Pa.	Ohio	Ind.	Minn.	Iowa	Va.	U. S.
						Dollars						
1941	2.17	2.16	2.32	1.93	1.88	2.13	2.00	1.95	1.67	1.64	2.24	1.97
1942	2.43	2.48	2.45	2.20	2.14	2.40	2.26	2.22	1.86	1.82	2.48	2.22
1943	2.99	2.96	3.19	2.66	2.80	3.14	2.87	2.72	2.50	2.39	3.24	2.86
1944	3.05	3.00	3.09	2.74	2.76	3.14	2.90	2.79	2.46	2.40	3.22	2.84
1945	3.12	3.14	3.27	2.78	2.92	3.24	2.98	2.85	2.57	2.45	3.27	2.97
1946	3.85	3.89	4.10	3.65	3.65	3.90	3.69	3.46	3.17	2.99	4.15	3.65
1947	4.87	5.01	5.17	4.33	4.54	4.83	4.79	4.69	4.39	4.37	4.93	4.71
1948	4.14	4.15	4.18	3.62	3.66	3.88	3.62	3.45	3.17	2.98	3.93	3.59
1949	4.05	4.08	4.03	3.44	3.34	3.51	3.28	3.09	2.91	2.72	3.62	3.31
1950	4.13	4.09	4.10	3.62	3.48	3.84	3.74	3.57	3.23	3.18	3.94	3.63
1951	4.55	4.50	4.78	4.11	4.18	4.30	4.16	4.11	3.63	3.67	4.34	4.12
1952	4.65	4.66	4.78	4.22	4.36	4.20	4.05	3.89	3.53	3.38	4.29	4.09
1953	4.19	4.23	4.25	3.75	3.78	3.83	3.66	3.51	3.19	3.12	3.97	3.68
1954	4.23	4.27	4.27	3.84	3.83	3.93	3.83	3.60	3.26	3.20	4.12	3.78

1/ Average prices paid by farmers for commercial feeds; home-grown feeds are valued at current prices received by farmers for grain.

Source: Compiled from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 7.--Turkey-feed price ratios by selected states and the U. S., 1941-54 1/

Year	Oregon	Wash.	Calif.	Minn.	Pa.	U. S.
				Ratio		
1941	8.8	8.9	8.6	10.4	11.8	9.2
1942	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.9	11.5	9.8
1943	11.5	11.9	11.7	12.2	13.1	11.1
1944	10.4	10.3	10.3	12.1	11.9	10.8
1945	11.6	11.3	10.8	12.8	13.0	11.5
1946	9.3	9.4	8.6	11.2	11.1	9.7
1947	6.7	6.9	6.7	8.6	9.4	7.7
1948	9.4	9.2	9.2	11.4	10.8	9.8
1949	8.3	8.6	9.0	13.3	13.1	11.0
1950	6.7	7.2	6.9	10.4	11.1	8.8
1951	7.5	7.5	7.8	10.5	10.6	8.9
1952	6.4	6.8	6.6	9.2	9.6	8.0
1953	6.5	7.0	7.0	10.4	10.1	8.6
1954	6.1	6.5	6.5	8.9	9.4	7.9

1/ Pounds of poultry ration that could be bought with the price of one pound of turkey.

Source: Compiled from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 8. -- Commercial Broilers: Number produced and average price per pound, Pacific States and the U. S., 1944-54

Year	Number of broilers produced				Average price per pound			
	Oregon	Washington	California	U. S.	Oregon	Wash.	Calif.	U. S.
	Thousands				Cents			
1944	1,043	1,991	9,510	264,999	30.0	32.0	30.0	28.7
1945	1,721	2,986	27,577	365,572	30.0	32.0	30.0	29.5
1946	1,549	1,792	17,925	292,527	35.0	35.0	34.0	32.7
1947	1,704	3,136	20,793	310,168	37.0	36.0	36.0	32.3
1948	2,471	3,763	21,833	370,515	39.0	38.0	38.0	36.0
1949	3,212	4,741	28,601	513,296	30.0	31.0	31.0	28.2
1950	4,336	4,646	32,605	603,816	30.0	31.0	30.8	27.4
1951	5,854	7,666	47,603	805,608	30.0	31.0	30.9	28.6
1952	5,093	7,513	48,079	886,813	30.6	30.7	31.2	28.8
1953	4,889	8,339	48,560	957,174	28.5	29.3	29.0	27.1
1954 1/	5,525	9,590	50,017	1,059,784	25.2	26.1	26.2	23.1
	Percentage of 1944				Percentage of U. S.			
1944	100	100	100	100	105	111	105	100
1945	165	150	290	138	102	108	102	100
1946	149	90	188	100	107	107	104	100
1947	163	158	219	117	115	111	111	100
1948	237	189	230	140	108	106	106	100
1949	308	238	301	194	106	110	110	100
1950	416	233	343	228	109	113	112	100
1951	561	385	501	304	105	108	108	100
1952	488	377	506	335	106	107	108	100
1953	469	419	511	361	105	108	107	100
1954 1/	530	482	526	400	109	113	113	100

1/ Subject to revision. Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Table 9. -- Farm chickens: Number sold from farms and average price per pound, Pacific States and the U. S., 1944-54

Year	Number of chickens sold				Average price per pound			
	Oregon	Washington	California	U. S.	Oregon	Wash.	Calif.	U. S.
	Thousands				Cents			
1944	4,334	6,934	21,273	611,901	25.1	25.6	27.0	24.0
1945	4,239	7,307	24,473	609,271	27.4	26.9	28.0	25.9
1946	3,224	6,829	17,910	529,437	26.1	26.4	28.9	27.6
1947	3,486	6,613	15,779	491,451	26.8	28.1	31.3	26.5
1948	3,801	5,743	16,311	401,613	31.9	28.3	33.3	30.1
1949	3,747	6,060	17,793	440,944	26.6	28.4	28.5	25.4
1950	3,787	5,514	18,232	406,537	22.6	22.3	23.9	22.3
1951	3,830	6,442	20,182	412,843	25.7	26.5	26.5	25.1
1952	3,438	6,788	19,199	389,233	20.0	21.9	23.9	22.3
1953	3,096	4,983	14,460	354,311	20.9	21.5	23.1	22.3
1954 1/	2,724	4,957	18,980	361,842	16.7	17.7	17.0	17.0
	Percentage of 1944				Percentage of U. S.			
1944	100	100	100	100	105	107	113	100
1945	98	105	115	100	106	104	108	100
1946	74	98	84	87	95	96	104	100
1947	80	95	74	80	101	106	118	100
1948	90	83	77	66	106	94	111	100
1949	86	87	84	72	105	112	112	100
1950	87	80	86	66	101	100	107	100
1951	88	93	95	67	102	106	106	100
1952	79	98	90	64	90	98	107	100
1953	71	72	68	58	94	96	104	100
1954 1/	63	71	89	59	98	104	100	100

1/ Subject to revision. Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 10. -- Eggs: Number sold from farms and average farm price per dozen, Pacific States and the U. S., 1944-54

Year	Number of eggs sold				Average price per dozen			
	Oregon	Washington	California	U. S.	Oregon	Wash.	Calif.	U. S.
	Millions				Cents			
1944	439	786	2,329	50,455	35.4	37.5	37.6	32.5
1945	416	705	2,136	48,365	43.7	44.5	43.4	37.7
1946	412	653	2,331	48,148	45.0	46.0	44.8	37.6
1947	404	622	2,299	48,029	54.5	55.3	53.5	45.3
1948	403	596	2,503	47,903	57.6	59.4	54.8	47.2
1949	402	644	2,950	49,282	52.8	54.5	51.4	45.2
1950	452	609	3,139	51,705	45.1	46.1	41.5	36.3
1951	445	630	3,080	52,565	55.6	55.9	54.2	47.8
1952	480	702	3,380	54,164	50.8	51.0	47.0	41.6
1953	472	684	4,109	55,645	55.7	54.4	53.2	47.7
1954 1/	482	750	4,413	58,482	43.0	42.2	38.5	36.8
	Percentage of 1944				Percentage of U. S.			
1944	100	100	100	100	109	115	116	100
1945	95	90	92	96	116	118	115	100
1946	94	83	100	95	120	122	119	100
1947	92	79	99	95	120	122	118	100
1948	92	76	107	95	122	126	116	100
1949	92	82	127	98	117	121	114	100
1950	103	77	135	102	124	127	114	100
1951	101	80	132	104	116	117	113	100
1952	109	89	145	107	122	123	113	100
1953	108	87	176	110	117	114	112	100
1954 1/	110	95	189	116	117	115	105	100

1/ Subject to revision. Source: Compiled and calculated from data of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.